

THE GREENVILLE JOURNAL

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.
E. C. OTWELL, Editor and Publisher.

OFFICE: Cor. Broadway and Fourth St.
Over the Union Bank.

ENTERED AT GREENVILLE POSTOFFICE AS SECOND CLASS
MATTER.

TERMS:
One copy, per year in advance, \$1.00
One copy, per year, not paid in advance, 1.00
One copy, six months, .50
One copy, three months, .25
One copy, 1 yr., mailed out of country, 1.15
One copy, 6 mos., mailed out of country, .60
Foreign postage added.

No subscriptions taken for a less period
than three months.

A failure to notify discontinuance at the
end of the time subscribed for, will be taken
as a new engagement of subscription.

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

A blue mark opposite this paragraph is
a indication that your subscription expires
with this issue and an invitation is extended
to you to renew at once.

Addresses will be changed as often as de-
sired, but each subscriber should in every
case give the old as well as the new address.

Electrotype used in advertisements will
not be held longer than thirty days unless
specifically notified that they will be held
a year.

HOME PHONE 244

THURSDAY, MAR. 7, 1907.

It must seem rather funny to
Reed Smoot to be able to speak
now without keeping one hand
ready to guard.

Gen. Fred D. Grant made a
hurry-up trip to the White House
to head off a nomination for the
Ananias Club, it is said.

After all, the newspapers that
were so condemned for printing
detailed reports of the Thaw case
ought to get some credit for the
things they did leave out.

It seems that the German Em-
peror could forgive Mr. Lehr the
yellow shoes and the bowler hat,
but he could not forget the
French champagne incident.

After the Senate committee
gets through at Brownsville, they
might go a little further south
and find out whether President
Castro has really been ill at all.

Before ex-President Cleveland
undertook to jump on the bache-
lors, he probably took the pre-
caution of finding out that they
had no club organization behind
them.

Senator Foraker has hit on a
very happy solution of the
Brownsville affair. Neither the
soldiers nor the citizens did it.
It was the Mexicans, and they
haven't any votes anyhow.

President Roosevelt may have
queered himself with the Har-
vard faculty by that football talk,
but he can depend on it that the
undergraduates will elect him
chief coach any time he is out of
a job.

Japan may not be beating her
swords into plowshares, but she
is spending her income from bond
sales for steel rails instead of
guns, and that is getting pretty
close to the biblical formula for
modern times.

Ambassador Bryce and the
President exchanged polite offi-
cial speeches at the White House
last week, and then got down to
a subject that really interested
them both, which was the Inter-
national copyright bill.

Chief Wilkie says those thieves
who got away with \$173,000 from
the Chicago sub-treasury must
have been amateurs. How about
Mr. Wilkie's Secret Service men
who were supposed to prevent
their getting away at all?

Mayor Dunne was renominated
for something out in Chicago the
other day. But it hardly could
have been for mayor if the oppo-
sition is to be believed in the
things they said against his mu-
nicipal ownership propaganda.

The Senate last week passed
the pension appropriation bill,
carrying with it \$145,000,000.
One of the interesting features
of the bill as it was finally passed
was that it was ante-dated to
take in the service pension leg-
islation of February 7 from the

time that law was passed. Sen-
ator Scott of West Virginia was
the father of the service pension
bill. He has been working on it
for the past six years according
to his own statement, and con-
siders it one of his notable ac-
chievements in the Senate.

But there is another bill in the
same line for which Senator
Scott is working that has more
general sentimental interest at-
tached to it than even the service
pension bill. It is the bill to pen-
sion army nurses who served dur-
ing the war. From the stand-
point of numbers affected, it is
not an important bill. There are
a little less than 400 of the war-
time nurses still alive so far as
statistics show. Of these over
10% are more than 90 years old.
There is not one on the list so
far as known under sixty. Some
of them are in comfortable cir-
cumstances and would not want
the pension, except as a mark of
honor, but there are only too
many to whom even the little
money the pension represents
would come as a Godsend. There
has never been any pension leg-
islation in favor of these old la-
dies, and there is not a man in
either house of Congress who
would vote against the bill, once
it got out of committee. In fact,
if it came to it, there are prob-
ably few men on the pension list
who would not willingly give up
a pro rata of their pension mon-
ey, if it were necessary, to pay
these kindly old women for the
priceless service they rendered
at a time when a woman's care
in the field hospitals was a thing
that could be had for love but
not for money.

However, it will not be neces-
sary for any of the veterans to
contribute toward the payment
of the bill. There is money en-
ough in the federal treasury to
defray it and the chances are
that tardy justice will have been
done to the too few survivors of
the heroic nurses' brigade.

Lost and Found.

Lost, between 9:30 p.m., yes-
terday and noon today, a bilious
attack, with nausea and sick
headache. This loss was occa-
sioned by finding at Wm. Kipp's
Sons' drug store a box of Dr.
King's New Life Pills, the guar-
anteed cure for biliousness, ma-
laria and jaundice. 25c.

Gettysburg.

H. M. Dershem and wife were
guests of Greenville relatives yes-
terday.

D. F. Gottschall and wife of
Dayton, Rev. J. B. Gottschall and
wife of Delphos, H. Zimmerman
and wife, and E. W. Katherman
and wife of Bradford were here
today, with others, to convey
their interest in the Gottschall
farm to F. Luzena.

Henry Zimmerman of Philadel-
phia, Pa., is here visiting his pa-
rents, Add Zimmerman's, for a
few days.

Fred Jackson of Union City
spent Sunday with J. L. Nease's
family.

The fifth and last lecture of
our High School course, on the
subject of "Mirth and Its Mis-
sion," was given last Thursday
evening at Armory hall by Prof.
Scorer. Those who failed to take
that in missed a rich treat of
profit and entertainment. But
regrets now will do no good.

Our lumber incorporation was
organized last week by the elec-
tion of Daniel Moul, president;
S. Berger, vice president; J. M.
Moul, secretary and treasurer.
The directors elected were Daniel
Moul, Levi Warner, S. Berger,
J. M. Moul and S. A. Moul.

Our Methodist Sunday school
has determined to observe Easter
with a suitable program.

Mar. 4. XOB

The Journal and Cincinnati Post
a cor. \$2.50.

QUESTIONS FOR NEW TEACHERS

There Are a Great Many Brain
Puzzlers in the List.

MADE UP BY STATE COMMISSIONER

Examination Tests for Teachers in
Elementary Schools—By Their An-
swers to These Questions Those
Who Desire to Teach Show Whether
They Are Grounded in the Rud-
iments of Education.

Following is the list of questions
as prepared under direction of the
state commissioner of public schools,
and submitted at the county examina-
tion of teachers March 2 for element-
ary school certificates:

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

The first five questions are based on
"Rational Living" by Henry C. King.

1. Explain or paraphrase the follow-
ing proverb: At forty every man is
either a fool or a physician. Is it true
of the physical or the intellectual life
or of both?

2. What is Prof. James's theory of the
emotions?

3. What indications of the necessity
of abundant physical activity are notice-
able during adolescence? How great a
part should "muscular" training play
in education at this stage?

4. Emphasis on what branches of the
school curriculum does the above ques-
tion suggest?

5. State at least one fact about the
philosophy or teachings of two of the
following each of whom is constantly
referred to by King: Kant, Lotze, James,
Stanley Hall, Locke.

6. Name one work on the history of
education, two works on the theory and
practice of teaching, and two educa-
tional journals which should prove val-
uable to any teacher.

7. State one argument for, and one
against, the teacher's having control
over pupils on the way to and from
school.

8. Should all children be punished
alike for the same offense? Why or
why not?

9. Do you believe it advisable to ad-
here closely to a set daily program?
Why, or why not?

10. What studies are ordinarily pur-
sued in the fifth grade of a graded
school? How much home study would
you expect of pupils in this grade?

GRAMMAR.

1. Looking out, there was scarce
2 anything to be seen but the high-
3 ing of the wind and snow, and the
4 men, when they finally attempted
5 to face it to go to the rescue of
6 the cattle overtaken in the field,
7 found the air filled with fine, pow-
8 derly flakes, mixed with the dirt
9 caught up from the plowed land
10 a terrific blast which moved almost
11 ninety miles an hour and made it
12 impossible to see twenty yards
13 ahead.

The first seven questions refer to the
selection given above.

1. What kind of sentence is the above?
Name (as to subject and predicate) all
principal clauses. Classify all subordi-
nate clauses.

2. Give the syntax of four infinitives.

3. Point out all the different uses of
the participle found in the selection.

4. Classify six adverbs.

5. Parse in full (1) (5) and (11).

6. What does each of the following
modify: scarce (1), mixed (8), ninety
miles (11), an hour (11), twenty yards
(12)?

7. Parse in full anything (2), but
(2), and impossible (12).

8. What are the principal parts of a
verb? Why are they so called?

9. Write sentences illustrating the
use of conjunctive adverbs, correlative
conjunctions.

10. Classify (as to part of speech) each
of the italicized words in the follow-
ing: "What but praise can be as-
cribed to those whose lives were freely
given for the country that perpetual
freedom might be ours."

ARITHMETIC.

1. Define the following: decimal frac-
tion, below par, Arabic notation, com-
pound denominate number, cancellation.

2. How many feet board measure are
there in a plank 17 ft. long, 22 in. wide
at one end, 13 in. wide at the other,
and 3 in. thick?

3. A commission merchant sold a com-
mission of four percent of \$25.32; he
charged \$132 for storage and 6% for
insurance. What were the net pro-
ceeds of the sale?

4. A druggist bought 5 pounds of opium
by avoirdupois weight at \$8 a
pound, and sold it by apothecaries' weight
at \$1 per ounce. How much did he
gain?

5. An army lost in one battle 2,17 of
its men and in another battle 2,7 of the
remainder, after which there were 15,120
men left. How many men were there
in the original army? Analyze.

6. A man engaged in business with a
capital of \$22,800, is making 10% per
annum on his capital; but on account
of ill health he quits his business, and
loses his money at 6%. How much
does he lose in 2 yr. 5 mo. 10 da.?

7. At what time between four and
five o'clock are the hands of a clock
together?

8. If a cistern 17 1/2 feet long, 10 1/2
feet wide, and 13 feet deep, holds 548
barrels, how many barrels will a cistern
hold that is 16 feet long, 7 feet wide,
and 15 feet deep?

9. A man paid \$10,989 for 6% rail-
way stock at 110%, brokerage 1/4%;
how many shares did he buy? What
was his annual income from the stock?

10. Find the greatest common divisor
of 1, 8-13, 1, 7-15, 1, 3-20.

WRITING.

For this branch examiners will grade
the manuscript in orthography.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. Mark the vowels correctly in each
of the following: faint, meles, sluice,
sough, avalanche.

2. Explain the difference between ac-
cent and emphasis.

3. Spell correctly and define the fol-
lowing: conicle, manical, barnical, fol-
stical, mopole.

4. Supply the missing preposi-
tions: (a) I differ _____ you;
(b) I am disgusted _____ it; (c) His
performance was good, but not equal
_____ yours; (d) He was injured
_____ hardships; (e) Distinguish
_____ the three following words.

5. Give one homonym of each of the
following words: rouse, muscle, loot,
play, these words are to be pronounced
by the examiner: decipher, beguile, prom-
ontory, trestle, commodious; indispen-
sable, condole, penance, plague, ada-
mant, gossamer, Libyan Desert, charms,
cantos, reversible, decorator, gymnast,
lexicon, adequate, lesion, menacing,
peaceable, shoeing, Maumee, spaniel.

UNITED STATES HISTORY AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

1. Explain fully why Roger Williams
was banished from Massachusetts.
What settlement did he found?

2. How did each of the following ob-
tain its name: Carolina, Plymouth, Vir-
ginia, Lake Champlain, Baltimore?

3. Explain the importance of the de-
feats of the Hessians at Trenton.

4. When, how, and with what effect,
did France recognize the colonies as an
independent nation?

5. What was the condition of the
United States with regard to (a) com-
merce, (b) finances, and (c) prestige,
at the close of the War of 1812?

6. When, and with what conditions
as to slavery, was each of the follow-
ing states admitted to the Union: Ohio,
Texas, Missouri?

7. At the opening of the Civil War
it was one of the government's objects
to secure control of the Mississippi
River. Show how this was or was not
accomplished.

8. Describe the nature and effect of
"Copperhead Government" in the South.

9. Give, in substance, the fifteenth
amendment to the constitution. In
whose administration was it passed?

10. Mention three methods of raising
money for the Federal government.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Discuss the mountain systems of
Europe as to general trend, greatest
height and influence upon drainage.

2. Compare Massachusetts with Ohio
as to the nature of its manufactures;
California with Spain as to natural
products.

3. Tell all you can about the physical
and political geography of the Sudan.

4. Nevada and Illinois are in prac-
tically the same latitude. Account for
the difference in fertility.

5. Locate seven cities, limiting the
names to the following list: Kingston,
Springfield, Frankfort, Georgetown.

6. Give the source and relative length
of the following rivers: Mississippi,
Volga, Amazon, Congo.

7. What is an ocean current? What
ocean current flows along the east coast
of the United States? The east coast
of Japan?

8. With regard to either the province
of Manitoba or the province of British
Columbia state its chief products, its
capital city, and one river that flows
through it.

9. Explain what effects mountains
and rivers may have in determining the
occupations of a state or country.

10. What is meant by "the summer
solstice"? When does it occur?

LITERATURE.

1. Write briefly upon the travels of
Washington Irving and mention at
least four of his contributions to litera-
ture.

2. What can you say of the life and
poetry of Anne Bradstreet? How was
she considered by her own generation?

3. Discuss Concord, Massachusetts, as
a literary center.

4-5. Give the authorship and a brief
summary of the subject matter of any
two of the following: The Vision of Sir
Launfal, The Prisoner of Chillon, Mar-
mion, L'Allegre, any one of the Idylls
of the King.

6. For what historical work is George
Baneroff most noted? John Lathrop
Moody? William L. Scott?

7. Show by reference to American
prose that patriotism has played an
important part in the literary inspira-
tion of the country.

8. Mention your favorite American
novelist and tell why you like his works
best.

9. Show how you would exemplify
correlation of studies in the teaching
of "Evangeline."

10. Indicate by quotation that you are
familiar with at least one of Shake-
spear's plays.

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. What advantage is derived from the
contractility of muscles? Why are
muscles arranged in pairs opposite each
other?

2. What is approximately the normal
temperature of the body? How is an
even temperature maintained in the
body?

3. Why are the arteries elastic? How do
you distinguish between venous and
arterial blood?

4. Distinguish between the function
of motor and sensory nerves. What part
of the nervous system is the seat of
reflex action?

5. Locate in order from the mouth:
duodenum, epiglottis, pylorus, pancreas,
rectum. What have the pancreas and
duodenum to do in the work of the
body?

6. Name three coats of the eye.

7. What kind of a lever is used when
the forearm is raised by bending the
elbow joint? Explain.

8. In what way is the function of
each of the following: pericardium, mar-
row, Haversian canals?

9. Why is alcohol a thirst producer?

10. What are sedatives? Why should
they be used as seldom as possible, even
in illness?

READING.

Examiners will conduct an oral ex-
amination in reading.

ENGLISH ETCHINGS.

London's imports by sea are over 174-
000,000 tons yearly.

England was first divided into shires
in the seventh century A. D.

The average life of a London house
is at the outside two centuries.

Before the Norman conquest Win-
chester, not London, was the capital of
England.

It is quite legal in England, for a
child to be christened by a single let-
ter instead of a name.

The wives of knights and barons
have no right to the title of "lady," but
have the designation of "dame."

A London firm of electroplate mak-
ers has in its service eighteen men and
women who have been working for it
from fifty-six to sixty years.

Under the Black Prince officers re-
ceived 4 shillings a day and common
soldiers twopenny. The purchasing
power of money was then about four-
teen times what it is now.

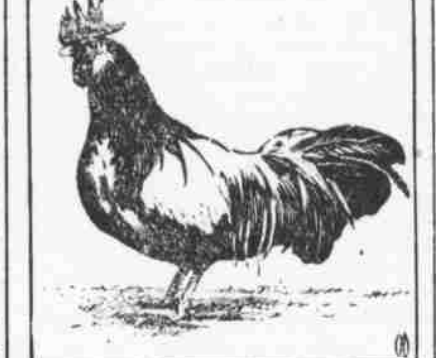
Prior to the dissolution of the mon-
asteries by Henry VIII, sixty-four ab-
bots and thirty-six priors sat in the
house of lords, and spiritual peers en-
tirely outnumbered the temporal.

A LAKENFELDER COCKEREL.

A Typical Specimen of a Valuable but
Little Understood Breed.

There has been during the last few
years a good deal of discussion as to
the origin of the Lakenfelder, also
spelled Lakenvelde fowl. By some it
is asserted that this bird was devel-
oped in the middle districts of France
by repeated crosses of what are now
known as Blue Andalusians and Black
Minorcas with the common fowls of
the section, much as the Rhode Island
Reds were the result of constant in-
troductions of Buff Cochins and the old
Shanghai blood. The more reasonable
view, however, is that the Lakenfelder
is really the native fowl of Belgium.

But no matter where he came from
originally, it is certain that he deserves



LAKENFELDER COCKEREL.

to be more highly regarded in this
country, where he is just beginning to
make his merits known. In body the
Lakenfelder is long, with a fine car-
cass; a flesh of exceptionally delicate
quality. Some Lakenfelders (at least
those which have not been overworked
by too close inbreeding for feather)
have proved to be as good layers as the
very best strains of Leghorns,
which are generally regarded as "egg
machines." The Lakenfelder is hardy
to a degree and bears confinement ex-
ceedingly well, although he is also an
excellent forager and a comparatively
small eater.

The Lakenfelder does well in a warm
climate, but ought to be particularly
valuable as a farm chicken in the cold-
er portions of the country, for he really
seems to be almost impervious to cold,
the hens laying very nearly as well in
winter as in summer when they are
properly bred for egg production.

The Good Old Cochins.

We are pleased to notice that many
writers are coming back to the old
Cochins and mentioning them as most
valuable for producing market poultry,
says the Feather. One writer states
that he yet fosters several hundred of
the old Yellow Cochins of the kind
that lay so many eggs. Another states
that he uses Partridge Cochins exclu-
sively for the production of winter
eggs and dressed poultry for market.

always capitalizing the cockerels and
gaining a good profit from their sale
in January. Many persons are pleased
to admit the Cochins fowls as valuable
for market producing stock. There
was a time when the Cochins stood at
the head of the list for market poultry
and eggs. Too many feathers and too
much cultivation along nonutility lines
made a change in them.

Light Brahmas For Profit.

Properly fed and cared for, there are
no better winter layers than the Light
Brahma pullets or yearling hens. They
lay a large egg of a rich brown color.

A pullet belonging to the writer, says
Michael K. Boyer of Farm Journal,
laid 100 eggs from Jan. 1 to June 1,
and in her second season laid eighty
eggs in that time. For the entire year
as a pullet she laid fully 200 eggs. The
exact amount we do not have, as she
did not lay in a trap nest the entire
year.

At eight to ten weeks of age Brah-
mas make choice broilers weighing a
pound and a quarter to a pound and a
half each. At four to five months of
age they are first class roasting fowls.

Good Mash Mixtures.

There are several good mixtures for
mashes. One is about equal parts of
cornmeal and wheat bran with a small
amount of flour middlings. The exact
proportion must be determined by the
quality of the different ingredients.
The object is to get a fairly rich mash
that is not doughy. Neither do you
want one that is too light. Another
fairly good mash is what is known as
ground provender, which is oats and
corn ground together. All mashes
should be salted.

When Leghorns Should Lay.

Five months is not too young for a
Leghorn to begin to lay regularly.
Eight months is too late. There is
something wrong with the stock or
handling when Leghorn pullets wait
so long as that. Five months is earlier
than the general average, but at six to
seven months a flock of Leghorn pul-
lets should be full grown and ready for
business.

Grit and Lime For Fowls.

It is well to keep grit and lime in the
form of oyster shells within reach of
the chickens all the time. It is true in
a country like ours they can gather
plenty of grit from the fields, but it is
a matter of convenience to keep it
about the house where the hens can get
at it.

Ducks and Drakes.

Ducks hatched as late as May will
not lay in the following winter, but
will in the spring. A drake of any vari-
ety has indistinctly two small feathers
in his tail turned upward, whereas
a duck is deficient of this ornament.

Look Out For Cracks.

Look out for cracks in the walls near
the roosts. Cold breezes are likely to
give you cases of head colds or roup.
Canker appears in some instances.

A Feathered Weaver.

The crafts are nearly all repre-
sented in bird life, but perhaps the
most striking achievement is that
of the tailor bird of Asia. When
preparing to make a nest these birds
choose a plant with leaves about the
size of a man's hand. These they
proceed to make into a bag. They
pluck the boll of the cotton plant
and actually spin it into thread
with their bills and feet and there-
with literally sew together the edges
of the chosen leaves.

A Magnificent Reading Matter Proposition!

For a limited time we offer for

\$2.60

All of the following five good publications:

The Cincinnati Post, daily, 1 year,
Human Life, (Monthly) 1 year,
Farm News, " 1 year,
Spare Moments, " 1 year,
Greenville Journal, weekly, 1 year.

Giving you a great daily paper, your local
paper,